CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

THE TREACHERY OF SCOTT. | RUMORS OF AN ARMISTICE. HE IS CONVICTED BY HIS

THE DAMNING FACT OF HIS BETRAYAL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE PROVED

OWN WITNESSES.

The Ring Organ Dare Not Print the Truth.

BY TRIPLE TESTIMONY.

The Scott Organ, published in this city, printed, in its issue of Monday, the follow-

A SPECIFIC DENIAL.

Since the publication of the letter of General Since the publication of the letter of General Wade Hampton, asserting that Governor Scott had agreed to three distinct propositions, of an infamous political character, the Republican State Executive Committee have addressed a letter to Governor Scott, asking him for some statement of the facts in the matter. The Governor replied at some length. The letter was mailed to us for publication several days ago, but, strange to say, is not yet re-ceived. We shall have to-morrow a copy of

coived. We shall have to-morrow a copy of the letter. But to-day we mention, in advance, some of the points therein made.

The Governor explicitly denies that he ever in any way approved, assented to, or agreed to any one of the propositions stated by Hamptom, or to anuthing like them, He affirms that General Hampton made these propositions in substance, but rather vaguely, and not in such plain terms as he now states them. But in no form whatever did the Governor ever give them his approval or sanction.

The first charge is that he promised to "use

The first charge is that he promised to "use his influence to make the State go Democratic." The tact is that Governor Scott used all his influence to make the State go. his influence to make the State go

his influence to make the State go Republican. Why did not Hampton at that time publicly denounce him for it.

The second is "that he would endeavor to induce a sufficient number of the colored members of the Legislature to resign, so that the whites might secure a strong representation in both houses." The General Assembly convened in November following. The Governor made no such effort. Why did not Hampton then denounce Governor Scott for breaking his word?

third is "that he would appoint to office, whenever he could do so, such men as were recommended by the Democratic party." Governor Scott appointed very few men who were not open and avowed Republicans, and those who were not he has removed as fast as he could, replacing them by competent Republicans. Hampton has seen this long ago. Why has he not denounced it before? Why does he was tall the last hours of a bitter cammaign. wait till the last hours of a bitter campaign, and then rush into print just in time to get his

statement circulated throughout the State?
There is another fact stated in the letter.
There were at the interview of which Hampton writes two friends of Hampton, besides the Governor. Both of these irlends have publicly declared that the statement printed publicly declared that the statement printed in this paper in the early part of the campaign was substantially correct, and that the statement by General Butler, repeated by THE CHARLESTON NEWS, and now revamped by CHARLESTON NEWS, and now revamped by Hampton, was ENTIRELY INCORRECT. Hampton put his own recollection against that of both of these, his chosen friends, as well as that of Governor Scott?

These are the points made in the letter of Governor Scott. They are strong and convincing. The least the best friend of General Hampton can say is, that the gentleman is mistaken.

This article promises the publication of a letter from Governor Scott, explicitly denying the charges of General Hampton. That letter has not since been put before the public, and cannot now be printed UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTIONS. Governor Scott's Organ, however, EXPLICITLY DENIES that Governor Scott did assent or agree to any of the propositions made by General Hampton, OR TO THING LIKE THEM. It states, moreover, that two friends of General Hampton, who were present at the interview with Governor Scott, have publicly declared that General Butler's statement, "now revamped by Gen-"eral Hampton, is ENTIRELY INCORRECT."

We are now, however, in a position to prove, by the very authority to which Scott and his Organ appeal, that the statement made by General Butler and General Hampton is EXACTLY CORRECT This fact is settled by the following telegram which was received at THE NEWS office yesterday a fter-

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1870. The following communication has just been handed me for publication : "COLUMBIA, S. C., October 12, 1870.

"WE WERE PRESENT AT THE INTER-VIEW HELD WITH GOVERNOR SCOTT, ON THE 27TH OCTOBER, 1868, AND WE STATE THAT THE ACCOUNT GIVEN BY GENERAL HAMPTON, IN HIS LETTER OF THE 8TH IN-STANT TO GENERAL M. C. BUTLER, IS AC-CURATE AND CORRECT.

"L. D. CHILDS. "JAMES G. GIBBES." A copy of the same has been telegraphed to Governor Scott's Charleston Organ.

CORSAIR.

A copy of this telegram was sent to Scott's Organ, and is neither printed or in any way noticed. This wretched dodging cannot avail to shield Governor Scott, who, on the very day that he comes before the people for re-election, must stand convicted, by the testimony of three gentlemen, of making, and breaking, a promise to sell out the interests of the colored people two years ago, and of attempting to shield himself from the consequences of his traitorous conduct by deliberate and systematic lying.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE .- Mr. L. D. DeSaussure yesterday sold the house and lot No. 2 Gibbes street for \$1425 cash. 'The sale of the lot on Sullivan's Island was postponed.

WARD No. 1 .- The following gentlemen constitute the working Comittee of Ward No. 1. and are earnestly requested to assemble at the Poll at five and a half o'clock A. M., and remain

Poll at five and a half o'clock A. M., and remain during the day:

O. A. Bowen, E. H. Frost, James Adger, Jr., W. D. Bull, G. D. Bryau, Marlow Cochran, J. B. Abbott, Jos. Cohen, J. W. Evans, H. Fordham, A. H. Harper, H. Faber, H. Febrenbach, W. E. Jennings, A. T. Jennings, P. Huguenin; G. W. Klinck, Edward Lynah, R. D. Mure, Wm. Mure, J. B. Minott, A. Mitchel, John Lewis, Jas. Nelson, H. J. O'Neill, J. R. P. Ravenel, R. H. Screven Lewis Smith, J. G. Thurston, Fred Tupper, C. W. Townsend, G. B. Stoddard, J. R. Campbell, Moses Levy, Lewis Wardlaw, A. Washington, M. B. Wilbur, W. A. Wilson, E. W. West, N. Fehrenbach, A. Ford, J. D. Ford, John Getty, Joseph Geddier, Wilson Glover, George Holmes, C. K. Holmes, W. P. Holmes, J. M. Baker, James Relley, W. Stevens, Timothy Street, Thaddeus Street, Jacob Mathews, A. C. McGillivray, P. Tecklenberg, D. E. H. Smith, George H. Harrisson, B. F. Baicase, A. Wright, J. H. Wilson, K. L. Wells, Waring Mikell, O. Yates, J. St. J. Pringle, J. R. Pringle, W. A. Pringle, F. C. Rantin, B. McInnes.

J. Fraser Mathewes, Chairman Working Committee.

RUSSIA TENDERS MEDIATION.

Austria and England Anxious for Peace E-London Bankers Decline to Negotiate Berlin Paper-The Fighting around Paris-Latest Reports from the Besieged-Large Reinforcements for the German Army in France, &c.

NOON DISPATCHES.

Loxpox, October 18, The Prussians are using the new railroad to Paris opened by the capture of Soissens. The powerlessness of the Paris garrison for offensive movements is becoming more evident. No sortie has been made since September 30. The Prussians have not opened upon the city,

while the French forts fire incessantly. Defensive measures at Rouen continue active. The fall of Rouen involves a severance of communication between northern and western France.

EVENING DISPATCHES. Prussian War Reports.

BERLIN, October 18. The people of Strasbourg are generally satisfied with the situation. The few who fired from the windows since the capitulation were promptly arrested. The official 'anguage will hereafter be German.

St. Cloud is a total ruin. The pictures and tapestry were destroyed.

War Reports in London. LONDON, October 18.

Bourbaki, who commands the Army of the North, will co-operate with Bazaine. The rinderpest is spreading over the Continent. The investment of Soissons lasted three weeks;

the bombardment three days. The following are the details of the battle of Baqueux: At nine o'clock in the morning the French opened with a flerce artillery fire; the Prussians answered. The Mobile Guard advanced at double-quick, when a desperate battle ensued. The Prussian position was carried at the point of the bayonet. The Prussians, unable to withstand the avalanche of men poured upon them, resorted ineffectually to several strategies and finally dispersed. The French entered Baqueux, and soon carried the Prussian barricades. Heavy masses of Prussians now appeared on the plateau, and the French, protected by the forts, retired unmolested, the object of the reconnoissance being in every respect accomplished. The Prussian loss was 300 killed and 100 captured. The Times reminds its readers to-day that this is the anniversary of the bat'le of Leipsic, in 1813, a day regularly celebrated for years. It is understood in the German camps that a bombard-

and French at Orleans. The German armies in France are constantly reinforced, and it is estimated that fully six-hundred thousand effective Germans are now on

ment from all the batteries will commence to day.

There are three thousand wounded Germans

French soil. Gambettå has left Tours for the Vosges, where the army is organizing to check the Prussian ad

vance on Lyons. The Prussians have made no movement towards Blois or Tours.

Thiers has returned to France. It is reported that Russia tenders mediation, and that Austria and England are anxious for peace. The bankers to-day decline to negotiate Berlin paper. Hamburg and Bremen are threatened by the French fleet. The excitement in

these cities is intense. There are rumors of an

armistice current here in banking circles, and stocks are advancing.

French War Reports. Tours, October 18. Both armies continue concentrating near Oreans. The Prussians occupy Orleans and camp near Meving:

Advices from Lille report the arrival of large Prussian forces in the Northern department. They have a column on each bank of the Loire, and are evidently coming towards Blois and

Another successful sortie from Paris is just anl. The Prussians lost

The talk of removing the capital from Tours has ceased. The discipline of the armies has vastly improved. VALENCIENNES, October 18.

An attache of foreign affairs has just arrived from Paris. The Parisians are calm and hopeful. The French guns sweep the plains. The Prussians screen themselves behind powerful batteries. The French fire is wonderfully exact. The combardment of Paris is impossible while the forts are so well served. The manufacture of arms is active in Paris.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES. Latest from Paris.

Tours, October 18.

Paris advices are favorble. The Seine is bridged, affording communication with forts Chaventon The Mobiles make successful sorties. Sharpshooters effectively annoy the German lines of communication. There is no official intelligence from Orleans to-day. The government withholds information to insure the success of

strategic movements. Shells were thrown into Chateau Dun this afternoon. A telegram from Dejon announces that the Germans occupy Vesoul.

There being no United States representative in Tours, the French Government requests the New York Associated Press to make known to the American people its desire to make a new postal treaty between the two nations.

O Fie! Bismarck.

BRUSSELS, October 18. The Independence Belge continues its attack on Bismarck's policy, and charges him with dealin g with insinuations unsustained by facts.

Respect to the Victors. ST. PETERSBURG, October 18. The press censor has been removed for a llowing articles abusive of the King of Prussia.

A Liberal Liberated. LONDON, October 18.

The French Government has abadoned the prosecution of Flourens, at the instance of Rochefort.

Matters in Rome. FLOBENCE, October 18. There are complaints that foreign governments are tardy in directing their ambassadors to recognize the new order of things at Rome.

MA Bull is expected dissolving the Œsumenical Council on the ground that there is no place for its free session. Mazzini is here and goes to Rome.

MADRID, October 18. The port of Barcelona is still closed. Rodriguez

leclines a place in the Ministry.

BAZAINE'S GREAT SORTIE.

An Interesting Account.

The correspondent of the Tribune at Maizieres, near Metz, sends a description of the battle

LONDON, October 13.

of the 7th instant, as follows: The engagement of to day is the most impor-tant effort Bazaine has made since the Prussians threw their belt of men, guns and earthworks around the fortresses of Metz. He had at least fifty

thousand men engaged in to-day's attempt; the Prussians had a considerably larger number. The morning was dull and misty. In the bombardment of the two previous days, In the bombardment of the two previous days, the position occupied by the batteries of German heavy guns was at Fren-court, near the starting point of the rise of hills some distance to the southwest of Malzieres. To speak more precisely, they were stationed on the low hills of Meromont, beyond which stands an observatory which commands the whole plain. The Prussians pushed their batteries considerably beyond Frenecourt; they had six field batteries midway between it and Semecourt, and on the 6th they had passed forward a seventh battery as far as Semecourt itself.

GOLD AND BOND MARKET. From the several positions the bombardment of Fort St. Eloy had been going on, and also a shell-fire into the viliage of Ladonchamps, some little distance nearer Metz than St. Remy, and on the

distance nearer Metz than St. Remy, and on the line of rallway.

On the 6th nearly one thousand shells having been thrown into Ladonchamps and around it, late in the greining, the French had evacuated the shattered ruins of a once smilling village. The Frenstans at once threw forward troops in the direction of the village, establishing their reserves in its rear, and sending forward sergeants' squads to occupy it and the villages of Grand Estapes and Petit Estapes, to which its possession was the key, St. Remy constituting the chief support. There lay the fifty-ninth regiment of the Landwehr. Maxe, close to the river and considerably in advance, was occupied by outposts sent forward from the tenth army corps, on the other side of the Moselle.

other side of the Moselle. The two divisions of the Landwehr stretched The two divisions of the Landwehr stretched athwart the valley from the bridge of Argaucy, where they touched the tenth army corps, to near Marange, where they met the fifth army corps, and to them was confided the duty of holding the flat, alluvial tract on the western hearts? The Moselle

bank of the Moselle.
At Maizieres I found the headquarters of Gene-ral von Kummer, who commands the Landwehr.
The guns-of the Prussian batteries by Semecourt

The roar of the guns grew louder and louder, and there came first one heavy "boom," and then another from the big guns lying behind at Frene-court. The officers fidgetted, but would not yet court. The officers fidgetted, but would not yet own that anything serious was taking place. Their nonchalance gave way at last when an aidde-camp came up at a gallop, spreading alarm everywhere as he went, and dashing on to the General's quarters for instructions to guide the front. In five minutes more we were all in the saddle, and after a short gallop were looking upon the scene of action from the fringe of the wood in front of the Chateaux of Brieux and Amelange.

wood in front of the Chateaux of Brieux and Amelange.

To explain the tactics of Bazaine and the manner in which his undertaking was folied, I give a brief description of the ground. From Metz to Maizleres there is a long trough with a fiat bottom—the alluvial margin of the Moselle. This tract is about four miles wide. On the west it is bounded by the heights I have already named, and, nearer Metz, by Norivy and Saulny. On the east it is bounded by a lower series of bluffs, on which stand the villages of Olgy and Malroy; but between them and the flat bottom runs the Moselle, impinging considerably on the flat expanse. Just opposite Olgy, across the bottom, at the narrowest part thus formed, lies a series of villages; the two Estapes and St. Remy, with Maxe and Ladonchamps, situated respectively a little to the east and west front.

Laudichamps, situated respectively a little east and west front.

There were Prussian troops in all these places.
Bazaine had laid his plan with great art. Covered
by the fog he had made his dispositions with such
adroitness that when it lifted, a little past one o'clock, they were already nearly complete. In the first instance he directed a strong assault on Ladonchamps. The Landwehr outpost held the place as if they were ten thousand instead of one hundred men, and the French sent their infantry swarming into it, while their artillery played

pon it. It certainly seemed that, if anything could con-

upon it.

It certainly seemed that, if anything could convince the French of their imprudence, the Pruse sian artillery might. The white spurts of smoke-were visible all around the valley. On the right front the batteries at Semecourt were hard at work, and also others nearer, down the flat; while the great guns at Frenecourt were sending she is at a low range right over Ladonchamps samong the advancing French. Then on our left, at Amelange, two other batteries were maintaining a semi-cross fire; and from the bluffs on the other shie of the Moselle, between "olgy and Mairroy, the Prussian teld artillery was roaring.

The attack on Ladonchamps was a diversion. Suddenly the villages of Grand and Petit Estapes, of St. Remy and Maxe, were overwhelmed by an avalanche of Frenchmen. The Fifty-ninth Landwehr in St. Remy would not fall back, as it should in common prudence have done, but stood there in the streets until the French, having played upon it with their artillery, and rained chassepot and mitrailleur bullets, finally palsed backward the shatered remnant to the high road by sheer dint of numbers. The Fusileer battailen of the Fifty-eighth regiment occupied Grand Estapes, and it occupies Grand Estapes now, but the occupants are the dead and wounded. The battailon would not give ground, and may be said to have been annihilated as it stood—the men with their backs to the walls and their faces to the foe. The other battalions of the same regiment suffered terribly.

So far, then, Bazzine had succeeded. He had

ment suffered terribly. So far, then, Bazaine had succeeded. He had occupied the chain of villages athwart the valley and had placed a few batteries of artillery out on the front to reply to the Prussian fire. But this statu quo he never wished to nor could maintain The Prussian artillery, throwing their projectiles from three sides of the parallelogram, interfered with the comfortable realization of such a conso with the comfortable realization of such a conso-lation. It seems clear that Bazaine would not have done what he did, If he had not contem-plated something more. That something, I have not the remotest doubt, was a sorte to establish communications with Thionville. His tactics were well conceived. From St. Remy and the two Estapes he kept the Prussian fire engaged with musketry and artillery. He sent forward from Grand Estapes great swarms of sharpshot-ers, who feared extremely ill at the hands of the Landwehr. Besides this, he massed a great body of men, nearly 30,000 in all, on the bank of the Moselle, under cover of the houses of Maxe, and sent them forward to cut through the Prussian sent them forward to cut through the Prussian environment where it was weakest, close to the

river.
The moment was a critical one. The Landwehr had all been sent forward against the villages, with the exception of one brigade that was in reserve, but the Tenth army corps had been crossserve, but the Tenth army corps had been crossing the pontoon bridge and was massing between the river and Amelange. There General Von Voight was in command of the back operations and he gave the order for several regiments to advance. The movement was a sight not easily to be forgotten. First came the fushierer, extending at a rapid run into skirmishing order, and covering the whole plain with their long, thin lines. Then came the dense columns of companies of grenadiers, the bands playing and the col rs unfurled. But all the work was not left for the infantry to do: the artillery entered the village. furled. But all the work was not left for the infantry to do; the artillery entered the village alone, and concentrated their fire on the French columns advancing by the Moselle. Bazaine is singularly weak in field artillery, and the only reply to the Prussian fire was from the sulien sides of Fort St. Julien or from the ramparts of St. Eloy. But the mitrallieur venomously sounded its angry whirr, making the skirmishers recoil narrowly as they crossed the line of fire, and tearing chasms in the fronts of the solid masses of which they were the foreruners.

rearing chasms in the fronts of the solid masses of which they were the forerunners.

The artillery and the skirmishers were enough for the French. Their dense columns staggered and then broke apart. They raa pell mell into the village of Maxe; but when once they had walls of stone and lime between them and the Prassians, they became obstinate and would go no further. In vain the Prussian artillery fired upon the village, advancing closer and closer in alternate order of batteries, with a precision and rapidity that could not have been exceeded on rapidity that could not have been exceeded on parade. That obstinate battery in front of Grand

Estapes would not be silenced, and the French sharpshooters still lined the highway in its front. By this time it was nearly 4 o'clock. By this time it was nearly 4 o'clock.

As we stood in this suspense a starf officer galloped along the front line with orders for a general advance, to take the village by storm. The advance, he told me, was to consist of four brigades of the Landwehr, with two brigades of the Tenth Army Corps supporting. In a few minutes more the command came sounding along the line, and the men sprang from their cover and went forward with that steady quick stones. line, and the men sprang from their cover and went forward with that steady, quick step, so characteristic of the Prussians' marching. The shells from the battery of Grand Estapes tore through the line; the mitrailleur and chassepot bullets poured against it their leaden hall; but still the Landwehr, silent and stera, marched steadily to the front. I never knew a more furious dre than that to which the centre of this line was exposed. General von Branderstein, commanding the Thi-d Brigade of Landwehr, was shot down as he rode, and several of his staff were wounded. At length the entrenchments were reached, behind which were lying the shattered remnants of the Fifty-clighth and Fifty-ninth Landwehr. The fraternization consisted

were reached, behind which were lying the shattered remnants of the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Landwehr. The fraternization consisted of "Hurrah Pricessen!" and then, "Vorwarts! Immer powers!" and the line threw itself to the front in a run. The gunners from the battery drove on. The stubborn French had barely time to run around the corner before the Landwehr were upon them.

The French leit their guns perforce. They made a last stand in the villages, but it would have been better for them had they run away at first. The Landwehr, with less of the conventional warriors in them than the line, are not so much inclined to give quarter as are the professional soldiers. With many a Frenchman this afternoon, the first shock consisted of a bayonet thrust. The French fought "like devils" in the narrow streets of the villages and used the mittailieurs with fair judgment and effect. But there came upon them the steady, inexorable, forward strile of the Landwehr. The bayonet obtained force from that strength of back and thigh which is the leading athletic characteristic of the Prussian, and the villages were cleared of all, save the victors, the dead, and the wounded. To the Landwehr must be conceded the honor of the fray. They it was who checked the rush of all, save the victors, the dead, and the wounded. To the Landwehr must be conceded the honor of the fray. They it was who checked the rush of the French advance by holding the villages till they had not a man left who could stand upright and fire the needle gun. To them was entrusted the grand final advance which swept the French out of the villages.

REMOVAL OF THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES NFANTRY .- We learn that Colonel Edie, the comnandant at the Citadel, has received orders to report with his regiment at New York on the first of November. During his stay in Charleston Colonel Edie has shown himself an efficient officer and courteous gentleman. The regents of the University of California, have resolved to admit female students on equal terms with male, and two candidates have already passed examination and been admitted to the fourth class.

NEW YORK, October 18 -Evening. Sterling somewhat excited. The decline in gold is attributed to the hopes of an armistice, strengthened by the advance of cotton at Liverpool, but it closed stronger and was quoted on the street at 13; sixty-twos 12%; Tennessees 62%; new 60%; Virginia 63%; new 63; Louisianas 69%; new 66; levees 75; eights 87; Alabamas 100; fives 70; Georgias 80; sevens 90; North Carolinas 47; new 27; South Carolinas 80; new 67.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Yellow Fever Dying Out-Honors to the Memory of Lee.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18. The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were

The memorial ceremonies to General Lee took place at St. Charles Theatre to-night. The building was appropriately draped. The dress circles and boxes were occupied entirely by ladies. The attendance was very large. The programme was prayer, sacred music, and an address by the Hon. M. W. Barnwell, an oration by Hon. T. J. Semmes. a enlogy by the Rev. B. M. Palmer, and the adoption of sultable resolutions.

YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, October 18. Twenty fever deaths have occurred since last report. The "Can't-get-away Club," having exended its funds in relieving sufferers, appeals to absentees and the generous hearted everywhere for assistance; otherwise the club will be compelled to suspend operations. We are a sore

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ly afflicted people.

LISBON, October 18. Later news from Rio Janerio says that Generals Foley and Lopez arepushing the rebels, whose early submission is anticipated. Montevideo is besieged by insurgents, and the citizens are greatly alarmed.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, October 18. Bids were opened to-day for nearly a half nillions stand of arms, with cartridges. There was a full Cabinet and a long session but nothing transpired.

A STORM.

KEY WEST, October 14. All the lower streets are flooded.

HAVANA, October 15.

The cars are stopped and telegraph prostrated.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW YORK. NEW YORK, October 18.

The Hammonia, with cotton, tobacco and 100 passengers, is in the lower bay, waiting a favorable opportunity to get to sea. The German steamers carry rosin for extra steam in an emer-

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

RALEIGH, October 18. The State Fair is a success, and the weather s beautiful.

Gilliam, Congressman elect, is dead. THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

The Pope's Attitude in Relation to the Surrender of the Eternal City.

Writing to the London Times on October 1, the Earl of Denbigh declares that the followin g s an accurate translation, made from the original Italian, in his possession, of the Pope's letter to General Kanzler :

General—At this moment, when a great sacri-fice and the most enormous injustice are about to be consummated, and the troops of a Catho-lic King, without provocation, nay, without even the least appearance of any motive, surround and

to be consummated, and the troops of a cattolic King, without provocation, nay, without even
the least appearance of any motive, surround and
besiege the capital of the Catholic world, I feel, in
the first place, the necessity of thamking you,
General, and our entire army, for your generous
conduct up to the present time, for the affection
which you have shown to the Holy See, and for
your willingness to consecrate yourselves entirely
to the defence of this metropolis. May these
words be a solemn document to certify to the
discipline, the loyalty and the valor of the army
in the service of this Holy See.

As far as regards the duration of the defence, I
feel it my duty to command that this shall only
consist in such a protest as shall testify to the
violence done to us, and nothing more. In other
words, that negotiations for surrender shall be
opened so soon as a breach shall have been made.
At a moment in which the whole of Europe is
mourning over the numerous victims of the war,
now in progress between two great nations,
never let it be said that the Vicar of Jesus Christ,
however unjustly assailed, had to give his consent
to a great shedding of blood. Our tause is the
cause of God, and we put our whole defence in his
hands. From my heart, General, I bless you and
your whole army.

From the Valizan, September 19. your whole army.
From the Vatican, September 19.

THE PRISONER OF WILHELMS-HORE.

Alleged Attempted Suicide of the Emperor.

The Presse, published at Vienna, gives the following extraordinary piece of correspon-

dence from Cassel: The Prussian Government has issued the The Prussian Government has Issued the sternest prohibition against the receipt at the telegraph office of a report of the circumstances which I shall now relate to you from authentic sources. In spite of all attempts at concealment, yesterday the news spread here like wildfire that Napoleon had, on the 18th, made an attempt at suicide. The details of the affair, as communicated by the officer on guard, are as follows: "Napoleon, for two days, exhibited a strange elevation of spirits, which, up to this, had not been perceptible in him. Se received, during the last few days, several dispatches and letters from Paris and Hastings, spoke extremely little, and for the two days, left his room only once. This was about 5 o'clock in the evening. He had given orders that all dispatches which arrived was about 5 o'clock in the evening. He had given orders that all dispatches which arrived given orders that all dispatches which arrived should be brought to him immediately, wherever he was. Two, which had just come from Hastlings and Brussels, were accordingly taken to him in the park. He read them, and grew visibly pale. He then returned to the castle, and shut himself up in his room. After they had seen or bear, nothing of him in two hours, and shut himself up in his room. After they had seen or heard nothing of him in two hours, his immediate attendants began to be alarmed. About half-past 9 o'clock they resolved on the pretext of having something important to communicate, to ask for admission into his room. Prince Murat undertook the task, but to his re peated knocks and calls no answer was returned. After half an hour they broke open the peated knocks and class across peated knocks and turned. After half an hour they broke open the door, and tound Napoleon lying on the sofa in a deep faint. Two physicians were immediately fetched, and they succeeded, after the lapse of an hour, in bringing Napoleon to himself. Everything here points to an attempt at suicide, to which, of course, the officials will not agree. The Governor of Cassel made his appearance at a still later hour in the castle, which was in a state of the greatest confusion. The Governor did not leave till morning, and has sent a long account of the matter to the headquarters. The whole population of Cassel went out to-day to Wilhelmshohe to see Napoleon. He, however, 'in conhohe to see Napoleon. He, however, 'in consequence of severe illness,' kept his room."
The Presse evidently, and it would appear with reason, disbelleves the whole story. It remarks that, after Sedan, there is scarcely any bad news which could affect the Emperor

—A stock company of Hebrew residents of New York is proposed for the purchase of a hotel and ground at Long Branch, and establish next year a first-class hotel, on the "Cosher" plan. It is thought that the "Atlantic Hotel" will be selected. The idea the projectors have in view is to give the stockholders and guests all the comforts of a country home without its disadvantages.

THE CANDIDATES' COLUMN.

THE STATE SENATORSHIP. To the Republican Voters of Charleston

William H. Mishaw, nominee on the regular Republican ticket, died last evening, at his residence in Anson street. This leaves our ticket without a candidate for State Senator. Two other tickets are in the field : One, the Reform ticket, on which the name of Edwin Bates, and the other, known as the Cain ticket, which has the name of R. H. Cain as candidate for the State

Knowing Mr. Cain as well as I do, I cannot conscientiously vote for him, and believing Mr. Edwin Bates, though a Reformer, to be an honest man, and fully competent for the office, I shall cast my vote for him, and recommend all my friends to do likewise. Respectfully, TIMOTHY HURLEY.

TO THE REFORM VOTERS OF WARD 6.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 18, 1870. The working committee of this ward, who have borne the burden of work up sto this time, have already been assigned to duty at the polling precincts in the ward, and it is expected that to-morrow they will be assisted, and supported, in the discharge of their important duties, by all the Reform voters of the ward, without exception. There is much work to be done for the common good, and every Reform voter is expected to take HUTSON LEE. Chairman Reform Working Com. Ward 6.

TO E. M. WHITING.

The statement made in your card of yesterday, in THE NEWS, relating to me, is knowingly and unqualifiedly false. JOHN CARSTEN. I will now show that gentleman (?) up to my fellow-citizens of foreign descent in a few more additional facts : "That in 1854 he was a member of the Know-Nothing order in this city." and "that in 1858, as member of the Legislature, he introduced a bill to restrict foreigners from voting who had not served a probation of twenty-one (21) years as residents." I now bid adieu to E.

TO THE REAL TRISHMEN OF CHARLESTON.

Ransier's First Appearance as an Irish-

A remarkable article appeared in last evening's Radical paper, headed "Scott and Ransier," and signed "An Irishman," having reference to the bill which passed the House at Washington last winter, in favor of the Sisters of Our Lady of

Knowing that this bill was Mr. Bowen's bill, it was a little bewildering that the credit of passing this bill (in the first paragraph) should be given to a mysterious "him" "in Congress," whose name is absolutely withheld. But when there followed a glowing eulogium of Mr. Ransier, exhorting all Irishmen to do their

duty, by voting for "him," the puzzle was complete! What does this mean? Is Mr. Ransier in Con

Tress? Why does Mr. Ransler call himself an Irishman For the only clear thing about the whole matter is that the original article was seen in the hand writing of the "eloquent" Republican candidate

for Lieutenant-Governor. AN IRISHWOMAN.

WHERE DELARGE STANDS. To the Voters of Charleston County.

Mr. DeLarge, in his letter published in THE NEWS and Courier of the 18th inst., denies ever having made the assertion that he wanted the white race to understand that he would go enirely for his race. We present to the people the following extract from a speech made by De-Large, when accepting the nomination of the bogus convention in Columbia, on the 29th of

"If I am elected I will not compromise with Sawyer or anybody else. I shall swap no postoffices for the customhouse. I shall demand for my race an equal share everywhere, and if I cannot get that I will take nothing. I want the other race to know that I shall go for my own race first, and them afterwards. I want every man who votes for me to understand this; and I want no man to vote for me who does not approve

As Mr. Tharin has annihilated one candidate, this fact should be made public to annihilate the

With these facts before us, how can Mr. Dearge call that card of his a denial?

A CARD FROM MR. WHITING.

to the Toters of Charleston County : A writer under the signature of "Facts," has wice attacked me through the columns of THE CHARLESTON NEWS. To his first communication give a denial and a plain statement of my post ion. To his second, in which he offers to give an amdavit as to certain statements, which amount to nothing, I will state that I have inquired for the author of "Facts," from the editor of THE NEWS, and been informed that he is one John Carsten, and to show what his affidavit would be worth, and the animus by which he is actuated in his groundless attacks upon me, I submit the annexed affidavit. E. M. WHITING.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON COUNTY. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON COUNTY.

Personally appeared, John Delghan, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that within the week last past, one John Carsten did, in conversation with deponent, say that he (Carsten) could get E. L. Roche to resign or withdraw from the nomination of county coroner for a consideration, and that he (Carsten) did not care whet her Scott or Carpeting was elected; all that he was tad

ration, and that he (Carsten) did not care whether Scott or Carpenter was elected; all that he wan ted was to make money.

Deponent further states, that upon representing the above facts to E. M. Whiting, Mr. Whiting repudiated the insult of offering money to Mr. Roche as a consideration of his (Mr. Roche's) withdrawal.

Signed, John Deighan. Withdrawal. Signed, John Deighan.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of October 1870. Thomas W. Bolger, Notary Public. I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of I hereby certify the before me.
the deposition taken before me.
17th October, 1870. THOMAS W. BOLGER,
17th October, 1870. Notary Public.

CLOSE UP TO-DAY.

UNION REFORM PARTY, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 19th October 1870.

The Executive Committee earnestly requests all Reformers to close their places of business on the 19th instant, (to-day) and devote their entire time to the redemption of our State from those now controlling its affairs. Let every man do his duty honestly and earnestly on that day; seeing that all in favor of an honest and econom. ical government vote; aiding the regularly appointed committees in the discharge of their duties; above all things avoiding, if practicable, all difficulty with the opposing party, giving them no excuse for a riot, and the day will be ours.

· Chairman Executive Committee.

TO THE VOTERS OF WARD 4.

You will please cast your vote at the precinct in which you reside. The following is the limit of same: First Precinct—North of Queen and south of Hasel and Beaufain streets, will yote at the Hope Engine House, Archdale street. Second Precinct—North of Hasel and Beaufain.

Second Precinct—North of Hasei and Beautain, south of George and Bull streets, will vote at the Stonewall Engine House, in George street.

Third Precinct—North of George and Bull, and south of Cathoun, will vote at the City Engine House, in Smith street, near Calhoun. By order of the chairman of the Working ComA CARD FROM MR. DELARGE.

To the Public.

Having been informed that a statement is current to the effect that I have declared that, if elected to Congress, I will advocate only the rights of the black race, I hereby brand it as alse and malicious. I have said, and do now say, that I am a Republican, and that if elected to Congress I shall stand by my race whenever any of their vested rights and privileges are assailed, but that I shall deem myself the representative of the whole people, in all questions of gov ernmental policy involving their common rights and the interests of my native State. I shall welcome the support of all who are willing to sustain me on this declaration of principles. Born and raised in South Carolina, and bound to her soil by every tie of kindred dear to man, I have never betrayed, and shall never betray, any public trus reposed in me by the native or adopted citizens; and if I have not succeeded in securing their good opinion, I have at least faithfully endeavored to deserve it, and sincerely believe that I have as great a claim (at least) upon their support as Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. DELARGE. Charleston, October 17, 1870. VOTE THE STRAIGHT TICKET.

UNION REFORM PARTY,

October 17, 1870. The Executive Committee begs to urge upon every member the necessity of voting the entire ticket nominated by the recent convention. Not only good faith to the candidates who have accepted the nominations require it, but as a matter of expediency it is necessary. Every name struck from our ticket is a vote cast for some member of the opposite party. In this contest, as in all others, union is strength; and we cannot afford to injure our excellent prospects of success by division among ourselves. We are seeking to break down a party, backed by all the power of the State Government, wielded by unscrupulous men, and must present at every point an unbro-

didates is superior to the best of those of our antagonists, and we must not aid them. H. E. YOUNG. Chairman Executive Committee.

ken front. Even the most indifferent of our can

FOR CONGRESS, R. S. THARIN,-Messrs. Editors: Please announce R. S. THARIN as the People's Candidate for Congress for this District, MANY VOTERS. oct11-8*

MESSRS. EDITORS-Please announce Louis DUNNEMAN as a candidte for County Commission er for Charleston County, and oblige. MANY VOTERS. FOR CORONER, E. M. WHITING, ESQ. - Messrs.

Editors: Believing that this is no time to remove m office an efficient officer who has long and faithfully served the public, and who, t als energy, courtesy, uniform kindness and consideration, has given universal satisfaction to the entire community, we would respectfully nominate E. M. Whiring, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Coroner of Charleston County at the ensuing election. MANY CITIZENS.

of County Commissioner of this county. There are a great many of my fellow-citizens, both white and colored, who have solicited my name to be used as an independent candidate for said office knowing my capacity to fill the same. I hereby accept the nomination, and, if elected, will do what honor and justice demands to my

self and my fellow-citizens of Charleston County. LOUIS DUNNEMANN. Charleston, S. C., October 10, 1870. MECHANICS' AND LABORING MEN'S TICKET .-To the Editor of the News: You will please an nounce in your columns, for the Union Reform

Ticket, in behalf of the mechanics and laboring

MANY VOTERS. men, and oblige For Governor, HON. R. B. CARPENTER. For Lieutenant-Governor. GENERAL M. C. BUTLER. For State Senator.

EDWIN BATES. For Representatives, FRANZ MELCHERS, ABRAM BROWN, Jos. EDMONSTON, T. W. EASTERLING. CYRUS FENWICE. A. M. JACKSON, J. C. SHULER, B. O'NEILL. GEO. WASHINGTON, W. H. FRANCIS,

JNO. F. BRITTON, S. P. SMITH, SIMON POLITE. E. D. ENSTON. RICHARD HOLLOWAY, CARL BERLIN, JONAS BYRD, PAUL B. DRATTON. For Probate Judge, GEO. BUIST. For County Commissioners, LOUIS DUNNEMAN, T. S. BROWNING,

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE. For County Coroner, oct13-7* E. M. WHITING. THE POOR MAN'S TICKET .- To the voters of

SAMUEL HOLLOWAY.

For School Commissioner,

Colleton County, of all parties, the following ticket is respectfully offered: J. J. Fox. Representatives. R. J. LIMEHOUSE. JOS. A. SASPORTAS, COlored,
THOMAS PEFPLES, Dr. B. F. BLAGE,
CHARLES HEAPE, COlored.
Probate Judge. ALLEN WILLIS.
County Commissioners. Dr. A. E. WILLIAMS, JOHN TULLY, colored,
Dr. R. LIMBHOUSE. School Commissioner.

SAM HOWELL. Coroner. Rev. ANTHONY ALSTON, colored. oct17-3* MANY VOTERS. SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The libel suit of Congressman Bennett vs. the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser is commenced. The defendants admitted the subject matter. Their plea against jurisdiction is overruled, and the evidence affecting Bennett's character is excluded. Bennett claims a hundred thousand dollars

Hong Kong advices to the 27th report fresh out A construction train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad ran off the track yesterd ay Two persons were killed and three fatally hurt.

Hon. William B. Mann is unconditionally-dis charged as accessory to the Nolan election murder in Philadelphia. UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE TRIAL JUSTICE

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE IRIAL JUSTICE LAW.—In the case of "The state ex relations Louisa R. Collins vs. Henry E. Hayne, styling himself a trial justice, (suggestions for prohibition,) heard at the present term of our court, his honor has dicided the several acts in relation to appointment of trial justices and their jurisdiction unconstitutional, and has ordered a writ of prohibition to issue, prohibiting the said Hayne from passing sentence or ing the said Hayne from passing sentence or ing the said haybe inon passing sentence or assuming further jurisdiction in the case. The application for the writ was made by Messrs. Warley & McKerall, and was argued on Thursday last, by Colonels Warley and Mullins, for the applicant, and J. M. Johnson, Esq., acting solicitor, for the respondent.—Marion Star.

-Indiana having gone Democratic and electer —indiana having gone Democratic and elected a majority to the lower house of the Legislature, Senator Morton, it is said, will decline the appointment of minister to England, so as to prevent the election of a Democrat as, his successor in the United States Senate. Secretary Cox is now spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Motley.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR THE FUNERAL OF GEN. LEE.

A SOLEMN SCENE.

An Immense Gathering-The Funeral Cortege-The Pall Bearers-The Burial Service-Ceremonies at the Grave. &c.

The mails bring us some interesting details of the funeral of General Lee, not given in the telegraphic accounts. A letter from Lexington, Va., dated Saturday last, says:

At early dawn delegations from Staunton and

At early dawn delegations from Staunton and the surrounding country began to arrive, and up to 12 o'clock the people continued to pour in, until there was, despite the fact that the washing away of the bridges cut off many of the people who would most gladly have been here, the largest crowd ever assembled in Lexington. All classes came to do honor to our beloved and lost hero. His old soldiers, who followed him so cheerfully in the darkest hours of the Confederate struggle; the professors of the college, who he ever treated with such marked consideration; the anderes to whom he was in every sense a 104students, to whom he was in every sense a loving father and an unexampled guide; the faculty and corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, in whose welfare and success he ever manifested so lively an interest; the sovereign representatives of his native, loved Virginia; the attizens of the town and county whom he honored with his last days; in fact, every class, young and old, rich and poor, white and black, turned out to do him honor, for he was the friend of all. With a punctuality which would have been pleasant to the great hero if living, the following was observed as the order of the procession: udents, to whom he was in every sense a lov-

served as the order of the procession:

Music,

Escort of Honor, consisting of Officers and Soldiers of the Confederate Army.

Chaplain and other Clergy.

Hearse and Pall Bearers.

General Lee's Horse.

The Attending Physicians.

Trustees and Faculty of Washington College.

Dignitaries of the State of Virginia.

Visitors and Faculty of Virginia Military

Institute.

Other Representative Bodies and Distinguished Visitors.

Alumni of Washington College.

Citizens.

Cadets Virginia Military Institute.

Cadets Virginia Military Institute.
Students Washington College as Guard of
Honor.
At 10 o'clock precisely the procession was:
formed on the college grounds, in front of the
president's house, and moved down Washington
street, up Jefferson street to Franklin Hall, thence
to Main street, where it was joined in front of the
hotel by the representatives of the Stare of Virginia, and other representative bodies in their
order, and by the organized body of citizens in
front of the courthouse.
The procession them moved by the road to the

General B. I. Johnson was in the soldier guard of honor, aided by Colonel J. E. Edmundson, Colonel R. L. Maury, and Major J. B. Dorman. Captain J. J. White, professor in the college, was chief marshal. It was remarked that the different classes who joined the procession mingled into each other, and that among the boards of the college and Institute. faculties, the students and cadets, the Legislative committee, the delegations and even the Clergy, were many

souls.

Along the streets the buildings were all appropriately draped, and or wds gathered on the corners and in the balconies to see the procession pass. Not a flag floated above the procession, and nothing was seen that looked like an attempt at display. The old soldiers were their ordinary citizen's dress, with a simple black ribbon in the lappel of their coats, and Traveller, led by two old soldiers, who had the simple trappings of mourning. The Virginia Military Institute was very beautifully draped, and from its turrets hung at half-mast, and draped in mourning, the flags of

of honor presented arms as the hearse When it reached the chapel, where an passed. When it reached the chape, where an immense through had assembled, the students and cadets, about six hundred and fifty strong, marched into the left door and alse past the remains, and out by the right aisle and door to their appropriate place. The family, appropriate

mains, and out by the right aisle and door to their appropriate place. The family, appropriately joined by Dis. Barton and Madison, the attending physicians, and Colonels W. H. Taylor and C. S. Venable, members of General Lee's staff during the war, occupied seats immediately in frent of the pulpit, and the clergy, of whom a number were present, Faculty of the Gollege, and Faculty of the Institute, had places on the platform.

The cofin was literally covered with flowers and evergreens, while the front of the drapery thrown over it was decorated with crosses of evergreen and immortelles. Rev. Dr. Pendleton, the long intimate personal friend of General Lee, his chief of artillery during the war, and his pastor the past five years, read the beautiful burial services of the Episcopal Church. No sermon was preached, and nothing said besides the simple service, in accordance with the known wishes of General Lee. After the funeral services were concluded in the chapel, the body was removed to the vault prepared for its reception, and the concluding services read by the chaplain from the bank on the southern side of the chapel, in front of the vault.

The pall-bearers were: Judge F. T. Anderson, David E. Moore, Sr., Trustees of the Gollege; Oom.

Irom the bank on the southern side of the chaper, in front of the vault.

The pall-bearers were: Judge F. T. Anderson, David E. Moore, Sr., Trustees of the College; Com. M. F. Maury, Captain J. M. Brooks, Prof. W. Preston Johnson, Prof. J. Randolph Tucker, professors of Washington College; Wm. L. Prather, Edward P. Clark, students of Washington College; Captain J. C. Bonde, Captain J. P. Moore, soldiers of the Confederate States army; Wm. G. White and Jos. G. Steele, citizens of Lexington.

There was sung in the chapel the 124th hymn of the Episcopal collection; and after the coffin was lowered into the vault, the congregation sang with fine effect the grandold hymn, "How firm a foundation, ve saints of the Lord."

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord."

The burial case is one of Fisk's patent metallic caskets, handsomely mounted with silver, and lined with white silk. After the funeral, the soldiers were marched to the Courthouse, and ther unanimously adopted resolutions expressing their earnest desire that the remains of the great chieftain may continue to lie here.

RICHMOND.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

London, october 15.

The English journals are teeming with enlogistic obituary notices of General Lee. In the Timesthis morning Colonel Fromante, of the Guards, goes so far as to say the only blot upon the reputation of the great commander was the escape from annihilation of the Northern army after the battle of Fredericksburg, which is to be attributed to the fact that his sense of humanity overpowered the stern duty of the General.

of the different Fire Companies, and also of the Military Companies and other Societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of Mr. W. H. MISHAW, at No. 90 Anson street, To-Morrow Monning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

A fresh supply of Fleming Worm Confections,

Iront of the courthouse.

The procession then moved by the road to the Virginia Military Institute, where it was joined by the visitors, faculty, and cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, in their respective places. The procession was closed by the students of Washington College as a guard of honor, and then moved up through the Institute and college grounds to the chapel.

The procession was helted in front with the content of the chape.

then moved up through the institute and college grounds to the chapel.

The procession was halted in front of the chapel, when the cadets of the Institute, and the students of Washington College were marched through the college chapel past the remains, and were afterwards drawn up in two bodies on the south side of the chapel. The remainder of the procession then proceeded into the chapel and were seated under the direction of the marshals. The gallery and side blocks were reserved for ladies. As the procession moved off to a solemn dirge by the Institute band, the bells of the town began to toll, and the Institute battery fired minute _ns, which were kept up during the whole exercises. xercises.

General B. T. Johnson was in command of the

the delegations, and even the clergy, were many who might with equal propriety have joined the soldier guard of honor; for they, too, had followed the standard of Lee in the days that tried men's FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON COUNTY, S. C .- I hereby beg leave to state to the public the motives which induce me to run for the office

> nail-mast, and draped in mourning, the flags of ill the States of the late Southern Confederacy. When the procession reached the Institute it agreed the corps of cadets drawn up in line, and a guard of honor presented arms as the hearse

The vault is constructed of brick, lined with cement. The top just reaches the floor of the library, and will be double-capped with white marble, on which is the simple inscription,

"ROBERT EDMUND LEE,
"Born January 19th, 1807. Died October 12th,

1870."

THE PAOPOSED REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS TO

RICHMOND.

LEXINGTON, VA., October 15.

The delegation appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia to attend General Lee's funeral, and request his remains for interment at Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, left here to day for the latter city. They received no positive assurance from the family of General Lee that the request of the State would be granted, but it is more than probable that it will be conceded at no distant day, to be hereafter determined.

General Lee's sons, Costis, Fitzhugh and Robert, and his daughters, Mary, Agnes and Mildred, are living in Virginia.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

Inneral Notices. THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

UST RECEIVED. CARBOLATE OF LIME, the best Disinfectant and destroyer of Rats, Mice Bugs, Cockroaches, &c. A small quantity placed where they frequent will at once disperse them.

Pendleton's Panacea, or Vegetable Pain Ex-

A fresh supply of the most reliable in use.

Also, a fresh supply of SEAL OLEUM, the greatremedy for Rhenmatiem.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
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may 30
No. 181 Meeting street.